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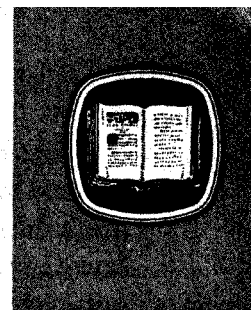
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Bibliographical Essay on the History of Scholarly Libraries in the United States, 1800 to the Present

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It has been stated that modern American library history has received only sporadic attention as a subject for investigation, that although there is an adequate supply of source materials to draw upon, no one has yet fashioned out of these materials a critical history of American librarianship.⁹⁸ An examination of the literature will show that neither a comprehensive study of the history of public libraries nor of university libraries is available at the present time. "The lack," as Rothstein points out, "has cost the profession dearly. Even a casual survey of the literature of librarianship," he continues, "reveals the shocking degree of duplication and naiveté that stem from an insufficient awareness of previous efforts."⁹⁸ "Only through a series of histories of individual libraries," say Wilson and Tauber, "will it be possible to write a comprehensive chronicle of university libraries and their role in higher education. Careful historical studies, based upon sound scholarship and keen insight, should go a long way in producing a body of data needed to prepare a definitive study of the American university library."¹³¹

This paper proposes to make a discriminative inventory and assessment of the literature dealing with the history of scholarly libraries. More specifically, this study will attempt to direct the student to important and apposite writings having to do with the history of scholarly libraries in the United States, to call attention to the deficiencies, gaps, and desiderata in the field, and possibly to account for such shortcomings.

The term "important writings" in this paper will, by necessity, have to be interpreted in a broad sense, that is it will refer to titles chosen either because of their importance per se or because of their possible significance in the light of the poverty or superficiality of the existing literature.

Rothstein defines a "research library" as "a library which assumes as one of its primary functions the supply of materials and assistance to persons making critical and exhaustive investigations with the aim of extending knowledge."⁹⁸ The determination of libraries to which this definition applies constitutes a great problem. At what point, it may be asked, is it a library's primary function to supply materials and assistance to persons conducting research to extend knowledge? The definition will obviously exclude colleges with only a four year program, and perhaps less obviously so, institutions that do not offer courses beyond the master's level. Public libraries like the New York Public Library or the Cleveland Public Library, and libraries like the Library of Congress, the Huntington Library, and the Newberry Library could justifiably be included. However, in the interest of homogeneity this study will be restricted to institutions of higher education. Holdings and the number of doctorates awarded will form the criteria that will determine inclusion. University libraries with collections of 500,000 volumes or more in 1954-55 and/or universities which, according to Jackson, accounted for 95 per cent of the doctorates granted between 1946 and 1954 will thereby qualify⁵¹ (see Appendix I and II). The writer is fully aware of the arbitrariness involved in this method of selection but at the same time feels that it is unavoidable. Perhaps it should be noted here that the term "scholarly libraries" did not acquire its modern meaning until well into the second part of the nineteenth century. Therefore, college libraries during 1800-75 will be regarded as scholarly libraries. The term will also be interpreted in both a narrow and a broad sense. It will refer to both specific American scholarly libraries and to American scholarly libraries as a whole. If the beginning date of this study is 1800, the explanation is simple. Shores' well-known book Origins of the American College Library already gives ample and thorough coverage to the period 1638 to 1800.¹⁰⁶

The treatment given American scholarly libraries in existing histories of libraries leaves much to be desired. Even the monumental Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft which has been regarded with veneration and awe by librarians,⁷⁷ presents more an outline than a synthesis of American library history. Milkau displays superb scholarship in his chapters on German libraries, but Predeek's section on American libraries, available in English as A History of Libraries in Great Britain and North America, is noteworthy for both its misleading and sometimes inaccurate statements and the general poverty of its treatment.⁹⁰ The articles in most modern encyclopedias measure up to it quite well. In Hessel's History of Libraries the ninth chapter, written by the translator Peiss, is the only place in the book where American library development is considered.⁴⁶ Once again the encyclopedias are to be preferred. Vorstius' Grundzuege der Bibliotheksgeschichte may be a useful

* Actually only 92.7 per cent because of inclusion in the Jackson list of three Canadian universities accounting for 2.3 per cent of the doctorates granted between 1946 and 1954.

reference book packed with factual information, but the reader interested in American university libraries would not describe it as such.¹²³ Edwards in his well-known Memoirs of Libraries published in 1859 devotes considerable space to foreign countries.³¹ His work, however, contributes nothing that the student of American library history, let alone the student of the history of American scholarly libraries, would not find elsewhere in more complete form.

The first valuable survey of American scholarly libraries was made by the German Ludewig and published in the 1845-46 issues of Serapeum.⁶² Ludewig's short historical sketches of both academic and non-academic libraries arranged by states and subdivided by cities greatly influenced Jewett. In his Notices of Public Libraries in the United States published in 1851, Jewett, in fact, freely acknowledges his debt to Ludewig whose articles on the libraries of America he calls "the fullest and most correct account of them that had been published. His was the work of a pioneer."⁵³ By the same definition Jewett's book was also the work of a pioneer. His survey of public libraries -- which he described as "libraries which are accessible -- either without restriction, or upon conditions with which all can comply -- to every person who wishes to use them for their appropriate purposes ... all libraries in this country, which are not private property, are public libraries" -- is more comprehensive than Ludewig's was both in the number of institutions included and the statistical and descriptive information made available. The Ludewig and Jewett tradition was continued in Rhee's Manual of Public Libraries, published in 1859.⁹³ Like Jewett, Rhee gives "public libraries" a broad meaning. His book contains information relative to the construction of library buildings, lighting and heating, furniture, routine duties of librarians, and the classification of books based on descriptions found in Edwards' Memoirs of Libraries.³¹ It is more complete than Jewett's work. At places Rhee, however, repeats word for word parts of Jewett's descriptive sketches. The explanation for this may be twofold. In reply to his inquiries Rhee may have received no response from certain institutions and felt, therefore, obliged to use what information he had available; or some institutions may simply have sent him the same descriptions that they sent Jewett less than ten years previously.

Valuable as the Jewett and Rhee works are, they are overshadowed by a land mark in American library history: the Public Libraries in the United States of America published in 1876 by the U.S. Office of Education.¹²⁰ The report traces the history of public libraries, shows their condition and extent, discusses various questions of library management and presents statistical information all of which still form quotable source material. The report with its modern outlook recognizes the influence of the librarian as an educator and advocates that collections should be made readily accessible. Its sketches of thirty-seven "noteworthy" college collections ranging from the University of California to Marietta College, in many instances, have not lost their readability over the years. The report is indicative of the federal government's

interest in libraries; only the federal government would publish a 1,187 page report on libraries!

Fifty years later, the American Library Association marked its first half century of growth with a four volume Survey of Libraries in the United States treating of both public libraries and college and university libraries.² The report gives facts based on actual experience but fails to criticize and evaluate. Its concern is more with fact-seeking than with analysis. In this respect it differs from the last of the great surveys, namely the 1930 Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities issued by the U.S. Office of Education, which in part eight discusses briefly the growth of libraries of land-grant institutions between 1870 and 1930 and then continues with an excellent evaluative study of library conditions as they existed in 1930, especially with respect to book collections, buildings, equipment, relationship of library to institutional administration and to faculty, library personnel, and financial support.¹²¹

What is really striking during the first ninety years of the nineteenth century is the paucity of general literature dealing with the history of scholarly libraries. In 1818, an anonymous author in the North American Review deplores the lack of library resources in American universities.⁵⁸ He declares that almost any investigation is soon halted for want of some of the best sources of information. It is of great importance, he asserts "that the library of a university should not only be good, but very good, ample, munificent, a deposit of the world's knowledge." Seventy-six years later an article stated "the university library is not simply a storage and store house of thought but more distinctly the study and the workshop of both professors and students, the absolutely essential instrument."¹²² The concept of the library being a scholar's workshop is, therefore, not as new as it may be generally believed. In fact, the often repeated reference to the library as the "heart of the university" is getting to be quite a cliché.

In the nineties, librarians - at least some librarians - were becoming history conscious judging from Teggert's appeal to his colleagues to record the library history of their own time. "What would not the world at large give," he declaims, "for the personal recollections or memoirs of the men to whose inspiration was due the building of the great cathedrals and the great universities of Europe?"¹¹⁶

Teggert's plea apparently did not go unheeded. Articles on scholarly libraries multiplied. In the December 1897 issue of the New England Magazine appeared a richly illustrated essay on the library buildings of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Vermont, Michigan, Cornell, and Pennsylvania.¹²⁷ Nelson in the Bookman asserts that the earliest college library in America was not Harvard but that of Henrico, Va., "the so-called college for the education of natives, in actual operation in 1616, but destroyed in the general massacre

of 1622."⁸¹ Thwing's History of Higher Education in America contains an excellent chapter on the history of academic libraries, emphasizing the increasing availability and use of their books.¹¹⁹ In 1907, Carlton gives a well-directed fifty year resume of academic libraries in College Libraries in the Mid-Nineteenth Century.¹⁶ Andrews in the July 1910 issue of the University of Chicago Magazine presents an intelligent discussion of the departmental library problem.³ Probably the most comprehensive and inclusive report of the period on American library practices both public and academic is to be found in Schwenke's Eindruecke von einer Amerikanischen Bibliotheksreise in which the author, a former director of the Koenigliche Bibliothek in Berlin, makes appropriate and pointed comments on library buildings, equipment, service, use, personnel, and administration.¹⁰¹ Library Problems in American Universities underlines some of the difficulties confronting the library of 1915 (and also 1959) as a result of its intimate connection with the university.⁴⁸ It dwells upon the effect on the library of the growth of faculty and student body, and the many-book method of instruction. "The librarian should be placed in a strategical position in the university. He should be so placed in the university that all changes in the scheme of educational administration will come to his attention before they are acted upon. As a practical working unit in the scheme of education, the library needs recognition."⁴⁸ In the Evolution of College and University Libraries, Gilchrist does in 1926 what Carlton did in 1907, only less well.³⁶ He points out both accomplishments and shortcomings of university libraries in the preceding fifty years.

The series of library impressions by foreign dignitaries is continued by Munthe who in his Amerikanske Bibliotheker, 1931, abstracted in Library Quarterly, brings down to date the section of Schwenke's comments which deal with buildings and construction.⁸⁰ Like in his American Librarianship from a European Angle published eight years later Munthe knows how to get at the heart of American library problems.⁷⁹ His observations on library planning, location, style, stacks, loan desks, and also personnel are keen and should be read. Somewhat more philosophical are Predeek's remarks in Die Amerikanische Bibliothek in which he expresses his misgivings about American standardized methods which he thinks result in "Schnelligkeit vor Gruendlichkeit."⁸⁹

Predeek's evaluation of American librarianship and its accent on service rather than scholarship is verified by Brough who in his Scholar's Workshop uses aspects of the development of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Chicago, from roughly 1876 to the present as a means for demonstrating the unfolding of the conception of library service in the academic community.¹² The increasingly serious problem of growth is discussed by Rider in Growth of American College and University Libraries....⁹⁵ Through a series of tables Rider shows that for over two hundred years American college and university libraries have on the average doubled in size about every sixteen years. In the Scholar and the Future of the Research Library he expands

upon the same theme and then advances the proposition that space be saved through the substitution of microcards for books.⁹⁶ Metcalf's careful analysis and partial refutation of Rider's thesis make worthy reading.⁷³

Writings on phases of American scholarly libraries also have been sparse. Adams traced the origin and development of seminary libraries in American universities.¹ Thompson in a very scholarly analysis of the Historical Background of Departmental and Collegiate Libraries notes that possibly because of the wholesale construction of new buildings in the 1920's, technical improvement in library service, and increasing interdependence of all branches of knowledge, the trend has been away from departmental libraries.¹¹⁷ Both Rothstein and Kaplan have made careful studies of the development of reference service in the United States.^{98, 99, 55, 56} Both show that reference service goes back no further than 1875, that prior to that date few librarians possessed either the will or the knowledge required to give reference aid. "With the growing concern over the library's role as an educational institution, personal assistance came to be seen, not as a peripheral, but as central in the library's responsibilities, a service which would require personnel with special training and expressly assigned to the task of interpreting the library's resources."⁹⁹ The Rothstein, Kaplan studies form a major contribution to library literature.

Historical treatment of certain aspects of specific libraries goes back a mere twenty years. Virtually all of it is to be found in library school theses. Thus McMullen in a doctoral dissertation reviews the Administration of the University of Chicago Libraries, 1892-1928;⁶³ Schley discusses Cataloging in the Libraries of Princeton, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania;¹⁰⁰ Yenawine probes into the Influence of Scholars on Research Library Development at the University of Illinois;¹³⁴ Jones gives a History of the Library of Teachers College, Columbia University, 1887-1952;⁵⁴ Archer studies Some Aspects of the Acquisition Program at the University of Chicago Library, 1892-1928;⁴ Melinat looks into the Administration of Interlibrary Loans in American Libraries;⁶⁶ Ratcliffe traces the Development of the Building, Policy, and Collection of the University of Illinois Library in Urbana, 1897-1940;⁹¹ and Reynolds takes University Library Buildings in the United States, 1890-1939 as her field of inquiry.⁹² Other noteworthy theses deal with such topics as centralized cataloging,²⁷ cooperative cataloging,⁸³ the card catalog in libraries of the United States prior to 1876,⁴⁴ histories of branch libraries,^{30, 76} library departments,^{45, 114, 118} and surveys of collections,^{40, 65}

Up to date histories of scholarly libraries seem to be as rare as oxygen in the stratosphere. There are only three: Bobinski and Potter in their master's theses gave brief accounts of Western Reserve and Washington respectively,^{9, 87} and Clemons in The University of Virginia Library, 1825-1950 not only relates the story of the library at Charlottesville, but indirectly also comments on the history of the university itself.¹⁹

Histories covering a period in an institution's life seem to fare slightly better in number. A.C. Potter's book on Harvard, which went through four editions, could hardly be called good historical writing.⁸⁶ It is descriptive rather than evaluative. Its one-sided discussion of the major collections which is preceded by a historical sketch of the library disqualifies it from being a comprehensive history. Smith's History of the University of California Library to 1900, though only a master's thesis, is qualitatively on the doctoral level.¹⁰⁷ Her account based on archival material is full and well-documented. A laborious and thorough study of the early days of the University of Michigan library is to be found in Bidlack's doctoral dissertation, which if repeated at other major institutions along with Powell's Development of Libraries in Southern State Universities to 1920⁸⁸ would form excellent material for a history of scholarly libraries in the nineteenth century.⁷ Also available in the category "period" histories are Severance's undistinguished history of the University of Missouri library¹⁰² and a thesis on the History of the University of Illinois Library, 1868-1897.¹²⁶

Testimony to the vital role that the library plays in academic life is made manifest in the separate chapters that are generally devoted to it in institutional histories. These chapters by and large aim at giving a succinct over-all view of the library's history in terms of its librarians, buildings, and donations. Written for the most part by non-librarians, they rarely attempt to discuss library problems and issues or the influence of political, economic, and sociological factors on the development of the library.

In these institutional histories it is not uncommon to find references to library regulations. At the University of Pittsburgh, for instance, as late as 1877 there were such rules as: "No leaning back in chairs; no spitting of tobacco juice; no studying except by librarians."¹¹⁰ At the University of Wisconsin military drill, at one time, was held adjacent to the library hall.²² After careful investigation the Board of Regents decided that military drill was more important than a quiet library! Some of the histories contain information not easily available otherwise. Galpin's Syracuse University, for example, contains an interesting chapter on the circumstances surrounding the acquisition of the famous Ranke collection.³⁵ Rosenberger's volume on Rochester includes relevant data pertaining to the early card catalog, salaries, and other aspects of the library.⁹⁷ Among the institutional histories that do more than nod in the direction of the library are those of Brown,^{11, 42} Chicago,³⁷ Columbia,⁴⁹ Cornell,⁴⁷ Dartmouth,^{59, 94} Duke,¹⁷ Harvard,^{18, 78} Johns Hopkins,³⁴ Kansas,¹¹¹ Indiana,¹³² Illinois,⁵² North Carolina,⁵ Ohio State,⁶⁷ Pennsylvania State,²⁹ Princeton,^{125, 129} Stanford,³² Virginia,^{14, 84} and Yale.¹⁸ Taken collectively these institutional histories undoubtedly will constitute good reference material for the yet unwritten history of American scholarly libraries.

Histories or historical aspects of scholarly libraries have also appeared as articles in journals and in collections of essays. In this category it is

certain that no other library has received as much attention as Harvard. There seem to be few phases or aspects of the library at Harvard that have not been described in writing. In the October 1858 issue of the North American Review, Cutter presents an eloquent, evaluative critical summary of the library's past followed by some pointed comments on the necessity of supporting a library unless it be allowed to deteriorate.²³ "If there is no money now to buy the best books of the day, when there is money, it will be wanted to buy the best books of that day, and there will thus be a great gap in the list of standard works." Twenty-four years later Bolton in the New England Magazine gives a competent account of the history and benefactors of the Harvard University library.¹⁰ Lane in 1897 summarizes Winsor's administration.⁵⁷ Coolidge in the September 1915 issue of the Harvard Graduate Magazine expands upon the function of the library, problems of acquisition, cataloging and circulation.²¹ Metcalf and his Harvard colleagues have produced in the last eighteen years a series of scholarly and exhaustive articles in the Harvard Library Notes and the Harvard Library Bulletin the like of which probably has never been seen in library literature. Broad in scope they range from an examination of cataloging and classification at Harvard, 1878-1938,⁴³ the relation of the undergraduate to the library since 1765,^{61, 74, 75} the spatial growth of the library 1638-1947,⁷² the book collection,⁷⁰ and administrative structure⁶⁸ to a description of the Harvard Medical School library,⁵⁰ the Harvard Union Library,⁶⁰ the Lamont library,⁶⁴ acquisition problems,⁷¹ and the finances of the library.⁶⁹ If brought together within the covers of one volume, these articles would undoubtedly form a milestone in the literature of library history.

Historical accounts of libraries in journals are by and large compact and well-written. Wilson in the University Libraries of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia gives what may be considered a good historical sketch of the highlights of library development in those states;¹³⁰ Bauer in the Pacific Spectator presents a competent chronological history of the University of Washington library;⁶ the early history of the University of Minnesota library is outlined by Walter;³³ Vosper does for the University of California in Los Angeles what Bauer did for Washington;¹²⁴ Dorf notes the development of the University of Chicago libraries under the leadership of J. C. M. Hanson, Associate Librarian and former Chief Cataloger at the Library of Congress;²⁸ and Green briefly relates the history of the Louisiana State University libraries.³⁹ Phases of the history of Columbia University libraries are examined in several issues of the Columbia University Quarterly, 8, 15, 108, 109, 115. The Library Chronicle, published by the University of Pennsylvania Friends of the Library, likewise contains articles dealing with historical aspects of the library.^{13, 25, 26, 105} Two numbers of the University of Illinois Studies are devoted to historical treatment of Illinois libraries among which are sketches of Northwestern, Chicago, and Illinois.¹⁰³ Guild in the Library Journal gives a rather amusing account, from a twentieth century point of view, of the early days of the library at Brown,⁴¹ Chicago again comes under discussion in an article by Peeters which appeared in the Revue des

Bibliothèques.⁸⁵ The same journal also carries an article on the University of Michigan library which is less an evaluative study of Michigan than a descriptive study of the important role played by the library in an American university.⁸² A detailed report on the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale is to be found in the Yale University Library Gazette.¹¹² Historical notes on the catalogs and classifications of the same institution are capably made by Monrad in an essay worthy of attention.³³ All of these writings fail to come to grips with the problem of interpreting the social context from which the library arose. Most of them simply limit themselves to a chronological recital of isolated facts which have their place but yet fail to tell the whole story.

At this point it may, perhaps, be proper to ask: how many of the seventy-four different American institutions listed in Appendices I and II are covered by the writings mentioned in the preceding paragraphs? On the basis of the evidence is it fair to claim that "modern American library history has received only sporadic attention"?⁹⁸ The answer is yes. The fact that this paper refers to only thirty-two or less than one-half of the seventy-four qualifying libraries constitutes ample proof of the state of neglect in which historical writing in the field of librarianship has been held. This, plus the fact that only five references antedate 1876,^{31, 53, 58, 62, 93} and three more written since 1876 antedate it in treatment,^{16, 90, 120} confirms Stewart's assertion that "among the unexplored areas in American librarianship is the history of college libraries in the United States from the end of the eighteenth century to the beginning of modern library literature" and that "the period 1800-75 has remained virtually untouched to this day."¹¹³ The paucity in historical writings is made even more striking by the realization that only three of the thirty-two references are full-fledged histories, that five are histories of a period in an institution's life, that six deal with only minor phases, and that the remaining eighteen are either excerpts from books or mere articles. With regard to the history of specific libraries it will, therefore, be superfluous to call attention to gaps, deficiencies, and desiderata. Their history is still primarily a history of gaps. The history of the scholarly library as an entity, on the other hand, has been followed rather closely since 1876. It is documented in numerous sources: journals, reports, house organs, and monographs of great diversity. The book, however, still remains to be written. Whether or not it can be written without a substantial increase in the histories of individual libraries is, of course, a moot question.

It has been seen that historical investigations of scholarly libraries in the United States have been few and that none have produced monumental works like Graesel's Handbuch der Bibliothekslehre,³⁸ Dahl's Haanbog i Bibliotekskundskab,²⁴ or Milkau's Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft.⁷⁷ American librarians according to Munthe have been practitioners and schoolmasters and have seldom given themselves time to study their subject more deeply.⁷⁹ The reasons for such neglect are likely to be found in the absence of sufficient historical perspective. Prior to the last part of the nineteenth century scholarship was still virtually unknown in American institutions of

higher education. What works of scholarship were then produced resulted from scholars working independently and drawing upon their own privately financed collections. The college library was, therefore, well removed from all scholarly activities. With few exceptions neither educators nor librarians possessed a sense of history, a sense of mission, or a sense of urgency about the library. In their thinking the whole library probably occupied no greater place than the browsing room does in the library of today. With the advent of research, the broadening of the curriculum, the introduction of the graduate school and the proliferation in publications, colleges became universities and the library emerged as the core of the institution. As free public schools were established and the voting strength, the wealth, the leisure time of the people, and the number of students increased, the theme of quickly building up their collections and making them easily accessible took all of the librarians' attention. "The very expansion of the profession and the constant demands for technical improvement precluded concern with a receding past. The old scholarly librarian of the nineteenth century was passing from the scene, and in his place came administrators and organizers, and others like them, who were acutely aware of the needs of the present but generally indifferent to the links with the past. A new age of preoccupation had begun, and there was little time for reflecting on or investigating origins."¹⁰⁴

What of the future? Is there a good possibility that a history of scholarly libraries in the United States will be written within the next fifty years? It seems to the writer that there is reason for optimism. If the pre-1876 period was a period of sterility for scholarly libraries and the post 1876 era a period of fertility characterized by rapid growth and concern with the development of the techniques necessary to cope with the emergencies of swift expansion, there is evidence today that American librarianship has emerged from adolescence and has passed into the more settling and less exuberant stage of adulthood. Librarians today engage in self-analysis and self-evaluation, and they are taking an ever increasing interest in library education. These same librarians talk about The Future of Libraries in Academic Institutions,²⁰ and hold conferences like the Monticello Conference.¹²⁸ Practically all college and university librarians today must have a professional degree, and if they wish to qualify for the higher administrative positions, they must to an increasing extent have advanced training as represented by the two year master's degree or the Ph.D. Self-analysis, self-evaluation, education for scholarship are all associated with maturity. It is the mature person who writes his autobiography. It will be the mature librarian who will write his autobiography. A history of scholarly libraries in the United States appears to be in the offing.

Appendix I

Distribution by Institution of Doctorates Awarded
by American Universities, 1946-54⁵¹

Rank	Institution	No. of Doctorates	% of Total	Cumulative
1	Columbia	3534	6.8	6.8
2	Harvard	2551	4.9	11.7
3	Wisconsin	2413	4.6	16.3
4	Chicago	2090	4.0	20.3
5	California	1981	3.8	24.1
6	Illinois	1841	3.5	27.6
7	Ohio State	1746	3.4	31.0
8	Cornell	1659	3.2	34.2
9	Michigan	1591	3.1	37.3
10	New York	1498	2.9	40.2
11	Minnesota	1340	2.6	42.8
12	Yale	1330	2.6	45.4
13	Stanford	1186	2.3	47.7
14	Iowa	1139	2.2	49.9
15	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	1095	2.1	52.0
16	Purdue	999	1.9	53.9
17	Northwestern	948	1.8	55.7
18	Pennsylvania	941	1.8	57.5
19	Texas	820	1.6	59.1
20	Iowa State	791	1.5	60.6
21	Indiana	744	1.4	62.0
22	Southern California	725	1.4	63.4
23	Pennsylvania State	723	1.4	64.8
24	Princeton	702	1.3	66.1
25	California (L.A.)	672	1.3	67.4
26	Pittsburgh	657	1.3	68.7
27	Catholic University of America	639	1.2	69.9
28	Johns Hopkins	603	1.2	71.1
29	Toronto	526	1.0	72.1
30	North Carolina	503	1.0	73.1
31	Michigan State	496	1.0	74.1
32	California Inst. of Tech.	478	0.9	75.0
33	McGill	475	0.9	75.9
34	Missouri	465	0.9	76.8
35	Rutgers	419	0.8	77.6
36	Washington	397	0.8	78.4
37	Duke	396	0.8	79.2
38	Syracuse	390	0.7	79.9

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>No. of Doctorates</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
39	Maryland	374	0.7	80.6
40	Rochester	373	0.7	81.3
41	Fordham	354	0.7	82.0
42	Boston	346	0.7	82.7
43	Colorado	331	0.6	83.3
44	Washington (St. Louis)	323	0.6	83.9
45	Virginia	292	0.6	84.5
46	Brown	287	0.5	85.0
47	Nebraska	271	0.5	85.5
48	Kansas	262	0.5	86.0
49	Brooklyn Polytechnic	259	0.5	86.5
50	Western Reserve	259	0.5	87.0
51	Carnegie Inst. of Tech.	256	0.5	87.5
52	Southern Baptist	239	0.5	88.0
53	Louisiana	231	0.4	88.4
54	Notre Dame	222	0.4	88.8
55	Florida (Gainesville)	218	0.4	89.2
56	Georgetown	216	0.4	89.6
57	Cincinnati	212	0.4	90.0
58	Radcliffe	211	0.4	90.4
59	Oregon State	205	0.4	90.8
60	St. Louis	199	0.4	91.2
61	Laval	190	0.4	91.6
62	Utah	184	0.4	92.0
63	Vanderbilt	162	0.3	92.3
64	Washington State	159	0.3	92.6
65	George Peabody	158	0.3	92.9
66	Southwestern Baptist	156	0.3	93.2
67	Denver	154	0.3	93.5
68	Kentucky	154	0.3	93.8
69	Oklahoma	151	0.3	94.1
70	Buffalo	146	0.3	94.4
71	Tennessee	142	0.3	94.7
72	George Washington	133	0.3	95.0

Appendix II

**Scholarly Libraries in the United States
Having 500,000 Volumes or More in 1954-55 ***

1.	Brown	836,159
2.	California	2,063,082
3.	California (L. A.)	1,114,876
4.	Chicago	1,911,111
5.	Cincinnati	727,610
6.	Colorado	804,937
7.	Columbia	2,116,641
8.	Cornell	1,745,987
9.	Dartmouth	739,439
10.	Duke	1,198,497
11.	Florida	637,516
12.	Harvard	5,955,766
13.	Illinois	2,888,557
14.	Indiana	976,909
15.	Iowa	860,585
16.	Johns Hopkins	1,068,363
17.	Joint Universities	666,518
18.	Kansas	646,118
19.	Kentucky	681,749
20.	Louisiana State	656,639
21.	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	557,120
22.	Michigan	2,350,353
23.	Michigan State	765,604
24.	Minnesota	1,791,047
25.	Missouri	721,150
26.	Nebraska	554,023
27.	New York University	1,041,186
28.	North Carolina	736,926
29.	Northwestern	1,148,653
30.	Oberlin	517,669
31.	Ohio State	1,103,303
32.	Oklahoma	530,970
33.	Oregon	552,171
34.	Pennsylvania	1,475,243
35.	Pittsburgh	703,229
36.	Princeton	1,308,000
37.	Rochester	596,914
38.	Rutgers	726,437
39.	St. Louis	518,953
40.	Southern California	708,608
41.	Stanford	1,308,680

42.	Texas	1,132,128
43.	Virginia	785,277
44.	Washington (St. Louis)	594,055
45.	Washington	865,002
46.	Washington State	650,000
47.	Wayne	517,000
48.	Western Reserve	701,323
49.	Wisconsin	997,146
50.	Yale	4,280,473

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Statistics as reported in the January 1956 issue of College and Research Libraries. Statistics for Michigan and Stanford were obtained from their 1954-55 report and those for Southern California from the California annual library statistics as published in News Notes of California Libraries, 50:84, Jan. 1955.

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